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that the election of Fremont and Dayton would be a step in that direction, the movement would receive little sympathy from me.

With much respect, gentlemen, I am your friend,
JOHN P. HALE.

The following is the letter from Dr. Solger:

NEW-YORK'S LETTER (translation).

ROXBURY, Mass., Wednesday, Aug. 20, 1856.

Dear Sir: An unforeseen circumstance prevents my attendance at your Mass Meeting of the 21st. If it were not insurmountable I would under no consideration have permitted the opportunity to pass of expressing myself with emphasis, decision and certainty, with the whole power of my voice, for the Republican Party, its cause and organization. The truth of the cause which calls you together in the Tabernacle is so plain that I, if only out of respect to my literary reputation, would by no means expose myself to the suspicion of standing so low in intelligence, that I could not understand it. As one of those who took part in our unfortunate struggle for liberty in 1848 and 1849 it would be denying my past and branding my former canons of action, if I did not declare myself ready to make the same sacrifice for the present movement, which concerns the same thing.

Buchanan has put on again the old well-known hat with the old coat with fashions, of which they still tremble, there on the other side. Hammer again sounds in the trench, and strikes so bravely about him that he sometimes rains blows down upon his own best friends. I still have an old hat and sword, made quite in the same fashion, although not quite so high on the crown. They both, in their modest way, will be serviceable once more, upon the Germans especially depends the result of the present question. For everybody knows that everything depends upon Pennsylvania, all upon the Germans there. Every breeze, which comes thence brings us, God be thanked, better and better news. The so called Democratic Journals themselves admit that the Germans in Pennsylvania have not only at last permitted themselves to be convinced that old Fillmore is really dead but that also, after three months' deafness, they become clear to them, they have resolved with the same enthusiasm with which they formerly voted for *old Hickory* now to vote for *young Hickory*, and what is more, with 7,000 majority. As seven is the half of fourteen and the Democratic journals as is well known never tell more than half the truth, each one can count for himself how well the cause is getting along.

Hurrah! The German name will emerge from this contest as gloriously and bright as the Ancient Germ Republic and the hopes of the whole boundless future, with especial consideration.

Your obedient, REINHOLD SOLGER.

Mr. CHARLES A. DANA then addressed the meeting in German. After apologizing for his broken language, he said that it was the first time that the Germans in America had attained their true position. Formerly they had followed a party which had considered them as a herd of mere cattle, with whom they could do what they chose. But the Germans had declared their independence now and were on the right side, as members of the great new party. It was a great principle for which this party contended, and one in which every free German felt an interest.

The so called Democratic Party had seceded the Republicans of Nativism, while their own representatives, a Democratic Senate, had but the other day, in their new Nebraska Bill, voted the foreign citizens from voting. In the approaching contest we were to decide whether we would take the responsibility of the Kansas outrages, or whether we would denounce them. The Germans, he knew, would be for Freedom.

The Twentieth Ward President Club and Bloomingdale Tarriers here appeared at the door, but could get no further. Their banners were, however, brought in.

A very fine German Republican song was then sung by the assembled masses in the tune of the *Marseillaise*, the orchestra accompanying. The old Tabernacle had never before heard such music issuing from over 5,000 throats. At its conclusion cheer followed cheer for several minutes.

The following resolutions were then submitted and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the so called Democratic Party has become the instrument of undemocratic, sectional interests, and has ceased to represent the Democratic principles as embodied in the Declaration of Independence, the Constitution of the United States, and the Ordinance of 1787. We therefore believe that this party does not claim as the support of men who are Democrats according to the sense of those great instruments.

Resolved, In the purpose of the Republican Party to insure the bestowal on Territories of the West to free labor, we recognize the best practical guarantee for the preservation of the rights and interests of immigration; a guarantee which appears to us far more satisfactory than the mere promises of the so-called Democratic Party, which, from the case with which that party recently other promises were broken, lose all their value.

Resolved, We recognize in the approaching electoral contest for executive power, not only a struggle for the admission of Kansas as a Free or as a Slave State, but a struggle between brute force on one side and Republican principles and institutions on the other, convinced that it depends upon the issue of this contest whether the first and only enduring attempt at self-government by the people shall be considered as a success or as a failure. We therefore invite all who agree with us to do their utmost that the Union may be preserved to its historical purpose, as conceived by WASHINGTON and JEFFERSON, and that no harm may ensue to the Republic.

Resolved, We adopt the Philadelphia Platform, and consider ourselves as members of the Republican party so long as it remains true to the principles therein contained.

Resolved, We consider JOHN C. FREMONT and WILLIAM L. DAYTON as the representatives of these principles and true inheritors of the spirit of the Fathers of the Republic, and we ratify with joy their nomination.

Mr. ADOLPH DOLAT was the next speaker. He alluded to the persecution which every opposition to Slavery excited at the South. Here at the North, however, if any one abused free speech and a free press by advocating the extension of Slavery, he was not tarred and feathered, or hung upon a neighboring tree. Perhaps it would be better for the world if he were. We are to keep silence and not say a word against Slavery, for the Union is in danger. In the late labors the Germans were devoted to Slavery, looking at it only in respect to their interests and not in a moral point of view. The laborers in the Slave States were looked down upon and despised. They were looked upon as an inferior class by the Slaveholders. If FREMONT and DAYTON should be elected, there would soon arise a large party in their favor at the South, composed of the working-men who either could not or would not use slave labor. They, their brethren, called upon them of the North to be deliverers from the Slave Power, and should they refuse it? No! In the case of FREMONT and DAYTON's election, there would be no dissolution of the Union, in spite of Mr. FILLMORE's prediction. Why, half the Southern Slaveholders would come to Washington and beg for office, whipped and dugs. After some further remarks, Mr. D. concluded.

Dr. FORMAN was the next speaker. He said that it was the cause of Freedom which called together this vast assembly. See the difference between here, the Tabernacle, and there, that rotten old wigwam, Tammany Hall. There, too, there was speaking and shouting, to-night; but was it for Freedom? No! Those there wished to extend the bonds which now rested on 3,000,000 of men into Kansas and into Nebraska. And who would be there, at Tammany? Why the Custom House would be there, and the Post-Office, and a part of the City Hall, and a part of the Police Department. Take these away and not many would be left. And enthusiasm there would be, oh! yes, of course, but it would all come from the Pewter Mug and other similar places.

Why did the Germans come here? Merely to sit down listlessly? Merely because they could get along better? No, they came to help in the struggle for liberty, to take part as free citizens, in the affairs of the country. They had given up their rights as German citizens, which had become worthless, and they had become Americans, and as free freemen they would vote for FREMONT and DAYTON. Dr. F. spoke of the opinions on Slavery of WASHINGTON, as shown, not only in his writings, but by his appointment to the highest offices of such men as JOHN JAY, BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, and SAMUEL CHASE, who were well known as Abolitionists, and who, at the present time, if they went South, would be tarred and feathered. Dr. F. then alluded to the change of principles of the Democratic Party, which formerly, at the North, at least, opposed the extension of Slavery. Such men as the Van Burens, who altered their course every few years, only damaged the party they belong to. BUCHANAN, also, had turned around several times. And to obliterate all recollections of his various changes, when he got the nomination, he cried out, "Oh, I am not BUCHANAN any more; forget him entirely, if you please. I am the Cincinnati platform."

And Mr. FORMAN, [hoarse, *long continued*,] how was it with him? Had he been true to his pledges? Why, when he (the speaker) read FREMONT's inaugural, he thought how everything would go right. Now every effort failed. He protested in foreign communities. At all, some other Germans thought so too, and went back to Germany and——were clapped into prison for their past political offenses! And when complaint was made to Mr. MARCY, were they then reclaimed or protected? Why, no. Mr. MARCY said then, considering this and looking at that in this light and the other thing in that light, he couldn't do any thing. And so the poor, deluded American citizens yet languished in prison. And Cuba! Why, from the way Pierce had talked he had expected to have seen every Spaniard cast out of the Island. But they were in it!

And the Sound Dues! How with them? Why they were left to be paid, of course. But finally Pierce came down from his position which, different from most of his other acts, was right, and declared "*We will pay*; but under protest." That was like saying, when a highwayman took all your money, "I gave you the money, but I do it under protest." But every little would the highwayman care. After exposing further the wrongs and errors of the Pierce Administration and of the Slave Democracy, Dr. FORMAN closed amid great applause.

The President, before introducing the next speaker, announced that after the close of his address a torchlight procession would be formed to march up Broadway, along Ninth-street, past Gen. FREMONT's house, to Sixth-avenue and then along Fourteenth-street to Union-square, where the torches would be laid at the foot of Washington's Statue.

Mr. T. TECHENIOR then spoke briefly. He declared that in the coming election the contest was simply between FREMONT and BUCHANAN. If there was any chance of FILLMORE's election Jefferson would rise from his grave and would drive the Know-Nothing Party from the land. Mr. T. then alluded to the various inconsistent declarations of BUCHANAN on the subject of Slavery. But there was no inconsistency in FREMONT, the man of energy, of talent, of science. His reputation extended through the world. In this country even every child had long known about him, and it was so in some parts of Europe.

In conclusion, he hoped that the 4th of November, 1856, would hereafter be celebrated as the day of the regeneration of this Republic, as the 4th of July, 1776, is celebrated as the day of its birth.

After the conclusion of this speaker's remarks, the meeting separated, and a huge procession was formed by the audience and the various societies present. Over 400 torches were carried, and the Marshal's were mounted on horseback.

During the whole meeting the greatest enthusiasm and still the best order prevailed. Different from at the Buchanan meetings, we heard of no pockets being picked and no persons knocked down. The solid Germans were thoroughly aroused, and FREMONT and DAYTON were words which, whenever named, excited the greatest applause. The presence of a very large number of ladies was also a feature.

The procession moved up Broadway to the residence of Col. FREMONT, on Ninth-street, who is at present out of town, and halted, cheering loudly. During the halt, a brief speech was made by a German gentleman from Buffalo. Proceeding from this place, they marched through the Fifth-avenue to Fourteenth-street, and down Fourteenth-street to Gen. WASHINGTON STATUE. As the line passed round the Statue, the bands played "Washington's March," "Hail to the Chief," and "Yankee Doodle," and what remained of the torches were thrown in one blazing pile. After giving three vigorous cheers, the procession broke up, a portion passing up Fourth-avenue and the rest going down the Bowery. Near Houston-street, the Turners passed the Seventeenth Ward Buchanan Club, going in the opposite direction, when the two parties exchanged a series of friendly groans and hisses.

Republican Movements in Brooklyn.

One of the largest and most enthusiastic meetings in Brooklyn during the campaign was held last evening, by the Sixth Ward Republican Club, in Constitution Hall, corner of Court and Butler streets.

The Tenth Ward Club was to have held a meeting the same evening, but adjourned to attend this meeting. The hall was filled at early hour, and a more intelligent and respectable appearing assemblage was never seen. At 8 o'clock the President, Mr. OTMER, called the meeting to order, and introduced J. C. LAMBERT, Esq. of the Sixth Ward, at the conclusion of which speech the audience were favored with some capital singing by the Glee Club.

Hon. F. CRANDALL, of Michigan, was then introduced, and in an able argumentative speech knocked the so-called Democratic Platform into "pi." Mr. BUCHANAN, he said, had lost his identity, and was not in the contest at all, so he was dismissed with a few words.

The First and Third Ward Republican Club held an excellent meeting last evening at their hall, corner of Fulton and Orange streets. Addresses were made by Hon. ADRIAN MANN, Jr., Judge E. H. KELLOGG, and Messrs. COMER and EARLE. Mr. MANN's speech was able and interesting. He in general terms gave the history of the causes which brought the Republican Party into existence, and having been in Congress during Gen. JACKSON's last Presidential term, no one is better able to perform that task.

Mr. COMER in his speech passed a handsome eulogium on the character of the late J. COMER BROWN, Esq., whose demise he announced. Mr. BROWN was a faithful worker in the Republican ranks up to the time of his taking sick.

In the Seventh Ward, the Republicans dedicated their new hall on Myrtle-avenue, rear of Graham-street. There was a large attendance, and addresses were made by Hon. HORACE GREELEY, Col. E. L. BROWN, and others.

"GRAND DEMOCRATIC JUBILEE."

TAMMANY IN A FUROR.

Speeches of Ex-Governor Wood, Judge Parker, Hon. John Vanderbilt, Hon. D. R. Seymour, Hon J. M. Buchanan, Hon. Hiram Walbridge, &c.

In pursuance of a call addressed to the Democratic Republican Electors of the City and County of New-York, a mass ratification meeting was held last night at Tammany Hall for the purpose of "responding to the National and State nominations." The standard appliances of attracting a crowd were brought into successful requisition. A vast concourse of persons was collected in the street in front of the building, while platforms round which large contingents concentrated themselves, were erected in the square and in front of the City Hall for the accommodation of such aspiring orators as might not have an opportunity of giving utterance to their pent-up feelings before the audience proper. Captain RYNDERS' big gun awoke the half-smothered echoes of the Park; innumerable banners and transparencies surrounded the platforms or were borne backwards and forwards in the surging of the crowd; a band discoursed its sweetness from the balcony, and a few skyrockets fired at remote intervals, lent their lurid glare to light up the scene.

When the hour designated for the commencement of the business of the meeting had arrived, the doors of the Hall were thrown open, a terrific rush followed, and in a few minutes the room was almost filled. On the platform a numerous representation of the leading spirits was assembled in advance, under the auspices of the Committee of Arrangement.

Mr. J. H. CHAMBERS called the meeting to order, and nominated for President Ex-Governor WOOD, who, on presenting himself, was received with loud applause.

He briefly returned his thanks, and said they might consider this as the semi-annual celebration to the memory of WASHINGTON, inasmuch as just six months ago a number of gentlemen met for the purpose of rescuing that memory from the polluting contamination of Know-Nothingism, on which occasion, in an address of great ability and surpassing eloquence, JAMES T. BRADY did the work most effectually. [Loud applause.] They wanted no smuggling "dams"—no "path-finding" heroes. They traveled a road beyond and well-known, and long-traveled, and embellished and beautified and trod by JEFFERSON and JACKSON and their compeers. [Great applause.]

Mr. AUGUSTUS FROMENTZ then submitted a long list of Vice Presidents, which was adopted *nem. con.* The list of secretaries presented by Mr. ANDREW GALLAGHER was likewise adopted, with the single exception of the name of A. A. DERMAN, of the Eighth Ward, which, at the instance of Col. MYERS, was erased on the ground of his being, as was hinted, "a President Know-Nothing."

Mr. ALEXANDER C. MONELL read the following resolutions, which were carried with vociferous cheers:

Resolved, That at this the first public meeting of the reunited Democracy of the Empire City, we declare our sentiments of satisfaction with the platform and nominations of the Cincinnati Convention, as the most conservative and harmonious ever adopted in our history. Public announcements taken of the two Democratic State Conventions, recently assembled at Syracuse and the general action of the sound-minded people; and that we do unquestionably and unreservedly indorse our approval of the course pursued by our delegates, who there met and pledged their faith together to the restoration and fraternal spirit with which it was conceived—and of the cordial and perfect cooperation which was its fortunate result.

Resolved, That because this result insures the electoral vote of the State of New-York for JAMES BUCHANAN and JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE, and because it gives promise of a long and prosperous return of Democratic ascendency in the administration of our State affairs, and because it renders certain the overthrow of sectional and sectarian factions, and the triumph of the Constitution over its enemies, therefore we, the Democracy of the City and County of New-York, will endeavor by all just and honorable means to perpetuate and ultimately observe and live up to the union entered into at Syracuse; and that we consequently do indorse the arrangement by which the two Democratic General Committees of this City have been consolidated into one, upon terms honorable to both and satisfactory to all.

Resolved, That we cordially approve of the resolutions contained in the platform of principles adopted by the National Convention at Cincinnati, and by the Union State Convention at Syracuse, and of every part and portion thereof, as containing sound, just and true Democratic principles.

Resolved, That the Democracy of the City and County of New-York unanimously and heartily ratify the nominations of JAMES B. FARNUM for Governor, JOHN VANDERBILT for Lieutenant-Governor, JOHN KELLY, Canal Commissioner, and MARTIN T. MCMAHON for Inspector of State Prisons, and HENRY G. WARNER for Clerk of the Court of Appeals, and the admirable Electoral Ticket pledged to BUCHANAN and BRECKINRIDGE, headed by DAVID L. RAYMOND and ANDREW GARDNER, recognizing in them, each and all, firm and true Democrats, honest and upright men, and faithful and capable public servants. That we pledge to our brethren of the interior counties our active exertions in this important canvass, and promise to our candidates a glorious majority in this City and County over all opposition.

Resolved, That in the conduct of the opposition leaders in Congress, in refusing to pass the bill calculated to pacify the difficulties in Kansas, and to provide against their recurrence; and, still more recently and more boldly, in attaching to an important bill appropriating money for the carrying on of Government an unconstitutional proviso, whereby the regular session terminated without "voting the supplies" needful for the preservation of the frontier from the depredations of savages—has demonstrated (if it were doubtful before) the danger to the Confederacy, from placing in power factious, violent, and dangerous men, who constitute but a fragment of the party opposed to us, and the necessity for a rally of all the friends of the Union and the Constitution, to rescue our country from the hands of its internal enemies.

Mr. CORNELIUS WACKERHAGEN indulged in some explanation as to the absence of certain members of Congress who had been invited, and then took his departure for one of the platforms erected outside.

JUDGE PARKER'S SPEECH.

The President then introduced, amid terrific and reiterated cheerings, Judge A. J. PARKER, who, when silence was restored, said, the union of the Democracy of this State was now cordial and complete, and this vast assembly bore witness to the fact. The Democracy pressed to every portion of the State spoke with a hundred tongues, and confided and trusted it. And from this moment henceforth, side by side, and shoulder to shoulder, they would meet the enemy in unbroken columns. [Applause.]

A VOICE—And conquer them too. [Applause.]

Judge PARKER—It was well said by the Hon. gentleman and experienced statesman at the head of their national ticket, that the union of the Democracy was one of the grandest events in history, occurring, as it did, at this eventful crisis. And it was true—strictly true. For it occurred in a moment of imminent peril to the country. It might serve the great Vale of this Empire State, and cast it on the side of safety. It might be the means of saving their country to them and their posterity for the time to come. It was under a deep sense of imminent danger to the country that he presented himself before them here to-night, in answer to their invitation. He had resolved before being placed on their ticket as a candidate to go through out this war, to give his services as far as possible in this crisis to his country. In his own opinion, the fact of his being placed upon the ticket had by no means touched the obligation that he owed his country. [Applause.] It might have added to it. And, while in the discharge of this duty, delicate to a candidate, he would speak of all opposing candidates with all courtesy, and with that high personal respect that he really felt for them; he would openly meet and fairly discuss the great questions that now agitate the country, for in this campaign they (the Democracy) had everything to gain by free discussion, and nothing to lose. [Applause.] The argument was all with them. The facts were all with them. An enlightened patriotism was with them. It only required a full and perfect understanding of those questions to satisfy the intelligent and the honest of the whole community, that their ticket should succeed. [Applause.] The country had been flooded in every conceivable form, by misrepresentation. The questions that really existed and that were now at issue before the American people, had not been fairly presented by their political opponents. The Democratic Party was charged with being a Pro Slavery party. Nothing could be more untrue or unjust. As a party, it was neither Pro Slavery nor Anti Slavery. [Loud applause.] As a party, it advocated non-intervention. As individuals, perhaps there was not one of them here present who, if living as a settler in Kansas, or in any other Territory of the country, would not vote according to his education and his habits and preferences to make it a Free State. But they were not citizens of Kansas. That right belonged to the citizens of Kansas—not to them. ["BRAVO," and Cheers.] And as citizens of this State, they exercised that right here and not in Kansas; and they had no right to meddle with the transactions of other political organizations than their own. That true question in issue on the point was whether the people of a Territory, provided in the full and fair exercise of those rights, sometime by law, should have the right to settle by their own suffrage the question whether Slavery should or should not exist there. *This was the true question.* And it included in the proposition the provision that the settler should be fully protected in the full and free exercise of that right. *But it was said that* the settler in Kansas had not been protected—that *there had been incursions from Missouri*—and interference from the outside. Suppose it were so. That was not the question involved. That was not a question of practice and not of principle. If it had so happened that the party Government was unfortunate in the agents it had selected to carry out the laws and protect the citizens, it was the misfortune of us all. Surely the Democratic Party could not be held responsible when they desired that the settler should be fully protected, and when it was for their interest to protect him. And yet, unjust as this was, the whole campaign, thus far, had been conducted against the Democratic Party on the ground that they were to be held responsible for all the violence done in Kansas. [Cries of "Shame on them."] Why, if they were really to look to see who was to be responsible, he begged they would cast their eyes to the other side of the contest. Who first raised the unnecessary cry which led to the establishment of the Emigrant Aid Societies? Who spent vast sums in organizing companies armed with the deadly rifle to be sent into Kansas? [A voice—"HENRY WARD BEECHER."] Did they believe for one moment that Kansas would not even now have been a Free State, and admitted into the Union, if the Abolitionists and fanatics of the North had not first stirred up the prejudice against the South, and excited their alarm, and led to retaliation, and thus provoked violence? [Applause.] Really, instead of charging it on the Democracy whose interest it was to keep peace there and sustain their principle of non-intervention, it was their (the Abolitionists') own act more than anything else that led to the whole difficulty. He repeated that they (the Democracy) were not to be held responsible for the violence that exists there, whether it be on the one side or the other. They deeply deplored it—they deplored it as an interference with the elective franchise—they deplored it as contrary to their party's interests because it was attempted to be charged upon them—they deplored it because it prevented for the moment the perfect understanding of the very principle upon which they stood. He would repeat that, they stood as a party upon the doctrine that the citizen of a territory should have the same right to speak, to act, to vote in forming his own domestic institutions as it was [illegible]

New-York? Was a man with all the intelligence that belongs to him or such—with the same intelligence as the man intelligent—to be denied in Kansas that in New-York? Was his conscience to speak and to act for himself and to govern himself, less in the one case than in the other? He wished to be understood that in discussing this question, the proposition which he had laid down did not connect itself with the question as to the power of Congress over the subject of Slavery in the Territories. He held that it was the rule of the Democratic Party to recognize it every where as the true policy of the country to leave that question to the people of the Territory. [Loud cheers.] They, to whom else could it be left? There were but two tribunals to whom it could, by any possibility, be referred—Congress or the Territory. Could that question be left with safety to Congress? What would be the consequence? Why, that the whole country was to be constantly agitated with that question whenever a new Territory was to be admitted—that this question of Slavery, the most fearful that ever existed in the country, and the only one that threatens its prosperity, was to be constantly agitated in Congress by the politicians. Members would always be elected in reference to it, and thus that controversy would be introduced into every portion of the Union and the whole country. North and South, would be constantly agitated by attempts to have the question settled at last by a vote of Congress. God deliver them from perils like that! There was no tribunal under Heaven to which they could look [illegible] for the settlement of this question, would never prove to the satisfaction of this country, after a full and fair discussion of that question, would never prove to the satisfaction of this country, after a full and fair discussion of that question, would never prove to the satisfaction of the people of the Territory. There was but one alternative; and that was the Territory. In addition to the very great objection that it would constantly agitate the country for all time to come to keep it in Congress, there was another difficulty in the disposing of it there. If the Territories belonged to the States, they belonged to the South as well as to the North. [Applause.] In all things the South and North were placed upon an equality, and if it was usually to be settled in Congress, what rule could in justice be adopted that would suppose for the South and for the North? If determined by the mere physical result of votes, that whichever happened to have a majority in Congress would succeed. And thus it would become a question of power—an arbitrary exercise of arbitrary power in such a case, and not a recognition of right nor the dealing out of justice to all parts of the Union. [Applause.] There was but one alternative to this, and that was the Territory. They, then, were bound to have it conceded that a State had the right to regulate its domestic institutions for itself. But it was said that that right did not belong to a Territory. Suppose it were refused to a Territory? Why, how long did any acquired land remain a Territory in these days, when the whole tide of emigration is pouring westward, and especially from the North? Kansas would hardly elapse before it ripened into a State, and then according to the admission of all it would control and regulate the subject of Slavery. So that if the exercise of the former were forbidden to the Territory, it was for the only brief period. And then, inasmuch as the majority decided the matter, and to the great bulk of the emigration, how can it be said from the North, if let alone the Territory in the natural course of things would become a Free State. The party by whom this was opposed was seeking power by arraying the prejudices of one section against those of another; and he would ask whether it was safe to entrust the power of this country to a party that thrived only in panic and distress? ["No, no."] a party that never grew and strengthens, except as it preys upon the prosperity of the country; a party that might acquire power for a very short period in times of calamity and disaster and misery, but it was a power that vanished like the morning dew when the sun of prosperity burst out again upon the country. [Loud cheers.] The speaker appealed to the political history of the party referred to for proof of his assertions, and contrasted them with the tyrannical institutions of Europe. The Democratic Party did not seek to obtain power by pandering to any local or temporary excitement that might exist, and for that reason it was temporary in its popularity; it would endure to the end. It believed that party to look calmly at the dangers by which they were surrounded. If you are standing, said the speaker, a ship on a stormy sea, freighted with the treasures most dear to you, would you not see to it, with the greatest care and anxiety, that your pilot was a man of skill and experience? Would you, then, be less careful that you raised a pilot for your ship of State, freighted so richly as she is with the destiny of the past and present? Such a pilot—who will be found in every emergency—who is imperishable as the great Union—such a pilot is JAMES BUCHANAN. [Great cheering.]

Hon. JOHN VANDERBILT, Democratic nominee for Lieut.-Governor, was the next speaker. He said he was happy to meet his fellow Democrats in the Old Hall. He had left his house indisposed and supposed that he would be unable to speak, but since he had been in the room, the good, the true old spirit of the glorious Democracy had again roused him. [Cheers.] His words, indeed, would be few, but they would come from his heart, and be responded to, he was sure, with the same earnestness, by those who heard him. He was happy to find himself in the position in which he was placed, as the successor of the next Chief Magistrate, and willingly he would attend there as Judge PARKER's lieutenant. In the name of God and the Democracy, he asked the meeting to follow them; here the waves of sectionalism for some time had been rolling over the land. Their opponents had tried to divide the two parts of the Union. But the Democracy, in order to insure permanence to the Union, instead of nominating a pathfinder [three groans for FREMONT, and loud cries of "*Woolly Horse*"], a man whose particular merits were his pathway across the Rocky Mountains, and his renown as an explorer, which proved that he had, like other explorers and adventurers, no settled purpose, they Democrats had nominated a great statesman, whose long life had taught him to know where the line of duty should be drawn. He knew practically connected with our country, he knew our Constitution. A sounder, a better, a more practical man we could not have, while if we had wanted a pathfinder, a mere explorer, why in God's name did we not take KIT CARSON? [Loud cheers.]

The chairman next introduced Hon. J. M. BUCHANAN, of Maryland. He was received with great applause, and said—This enthusiasm is perfectly comprehensible to me. It applies not to myself, but means that I bear the same name as your great standard bearer of Pennsylvania. But as I do not wish to sail under false colors, or to arrogate honors that do not belong to me, I beg to say that I am not related to or in the slightest degree connected with that distinguished man. He is not responsible for any thing that I may say. I am here to speak for myself and myself only. You have never seen me before. I have never seen you before. Yet to each of you I feel as a brother. You are, so help me God, all of you my brothers.

The speaker proceeded to say that he had come from the South to one of the Northern Springs, to renovate a broken constitution—for he was but a *reed shaken by the wind*—and he had been asked to stop at Old Tammany. He liked Old Tammany. There was a pure Democracy there, and he felt more proud of it than ever he did before, because it contained a united Democracy. There were no Hards, no Softs, no Hunkers, no Barnburners, but they were all one party, and they were going to be victorious. He was one of those who at Cincinnati had nominated JAMES BUCHANAN, and there at Cincinnati he had uplifted his prayer that the Democracy of New-York might be united. The work was consummated there, but its consummation at Syracuse. The Democrats of the country could never have consented to have gone into the strife if New-York had been divided.

Mr. BUCHANAN proceeded to eulogize the condition of the slaves at the South. They were always, he said, dancing to the music of the banjo—always awaking the echoes with their peals of merry laughter. Their condition, really, was an enviable one; there was nothing better upon earth. Those of the Northern States, especially the ministers of the Gospel who had advised that Sharpe's rifles should be used to kill the wives and children of their fellow-beings, of their white brethren of America, they pretended to shed tears over the negroes. We don't [illegible] we don't believe them. Do they say the condition of the negroes unfortunate? They are mistaken. They are false. The negro woman, in her clean dress of colored calico, was more contented than Queen VICTORIA, in her robes of State; and when asked why she was so happy, would reply: "God bless old massa, he gives it to me; he is so good."

The Herald had quoted from the Journal of Commerce that morning that the vote of the State of Maryland was doubtful. It was not true. She would not blot out her glorious renown which she had gained in the great days of the Revolution. No! No!

The speaker then denounced Mr. FILLMORE for his Know Nothingism. He would not get an electoral vote in the Union. He was wrong then. FREMONT, because FREMONT was for a principle and FILLMORE a no principle. [Loud cheers.]

Mr. DOUGHERTY, of Pennsylvania, predicted that in November BUCHANAN would be lifted to the highest pinnacle of this world's renown, where he would place his name on the shining scroll of fame and immortality! Pennsylvania would be true to the Democracy, as the stream was true to its source. The question was whether, in the first blushing years of her school, America was to be left [illegible]

SCIENTIFIC CONVENTION.

American Association for the Advancement of Science—The Annual or the Commencement.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

ALBANY, Thursday, Aug. 21, 1856.

[NOW VERY SETTLED THE STORMING COMMENCED.

The afternoon proceedings of yesterday, after the departure of the night train for New-York, were somewhat spicy, but not passionately so—so that it would scarcely have paid to run a train down to the City after the session was done. The affair of the Standing Committee which made so much trouble at the morning session was taken up when members had recovered from their dinners, and brought out a running fire of remarks from sundry gentlemen who had or had not been a part in the preliminary skirmish. Dr. LE CONTE had the opportunity to explain the position, and remarked that he now understood the object of the Committee to be, to receive the reports of the Standing Committees, and to see that they were in proper form, and to present them to the Association, and recommend the utmost confidence to be placed in them. He looked over the list of its members, and was glad to see it so well included as to be willing to accept their verdict; and as regards the charge that the Committee of Prof. AGASSIZ had been intended to be [illegible] by Prof. AGASSIZ, and recommended that it be [illegible] by a committee, and commenting upon the act of the Standing Committee, of which he had [illegible] Dr. LE CONTE thought with Dr. GIBBS in the inexpediency of the [illegible] them; and therefore moved to take the whole matter anew. To this the Committee would not consent. Prof. PEIRCE indignantly repelled the insinuation of Dr. HARE that the Standing Committee sought to govern the Association by the power of office. Prof. MORRIS, the Secretary, read the following letter, prepared to put before the meeting, explaining how to rise in this place and communicate with the Committee. But Prof. HARE, the President, confused among the heats of amendments that were up, like stalks of swollen in an undrained field, nodded their heads at him; and was quite unable to administer a rebuke to Mr. HUNTER, that first former forthwith rose to deny that he had intended to create confusion, rather than promote conciliation, and was slightly shown up by the President, for the attempt to put him down. "I repeat it," said the Professor, and was cheered. The Rebel of words was recommenced with renewed vigor, and the debate was likely for nearly an hour longer. The intended resolution was then put and lost. Finally it was agreed, on motion of Prof. PEIRCE, that the recommendations of the Standing Committee be accepted as a suggestion, and it was with that understanding a ballot was ordered, in accordance with the constitutional provision. Dr. LE CONTE and Dr. GIBBS were named as Tellers, and those gentlemen being absent for the moment, Prof. AGASSIZ proposed, and it was carried, that Messrs. HUNTER and [illegible] act as tellers. The ballot was then taken, which resulted in the election of the following gentlemen, as officers of the Association for the ensuing year:

President—Prof. JAMES HALL, Albany.
Vice-Presidents—Prof. JOSEPH HENRY, Washington.
General Secretary—A. D. BACHE, Cambridge.
Treasurer—A. L. ELLIOTT, Philadelphia.
Prof. John Torrey, New-York.
Prof. Wolcott Gibbs, New-York.
Prof. Wm. B. Rogers, Boston.
Mr. Wm. P. Blake, Washington.
Prof. Benj. Peirce, Cambridge.
Prof. Wm. Chauvenet, Annapolis.
Prof. A. D. Bache, Washington.
Prof. Jeffries Wyman, Cambridge.
Prof. John L. Le Conte, South Carolina.
Prof. Jas. H. Coffin, Pennsylvania.
Mr. Wm. E. Logan, Montreal.
Prof. Alexis Caswell, Providence.

MATHEMATICS.

Prof. PEIRCE was called upon to deliver his address on "Potential Arithmetic," commencing at the morning. He did so, stating, however, that his illustrations were little suited to the audience which would have assembled in the Physical Section than to a general assemblage. The Association insisted upon hearing him, and he complied with their wish. The blackboard was brought in requisition. But as small bits of chalk and large blackboards are not among the attributes of a printing office, we must be excused if we fail to report the Professor's formulæ. He gave a remarkable exposition of the very deepest points, and happened, apparently, to have divided [illegible] and separated by a, b and c, hence divided [illegible] and assigned to a peculiar measure to certain days of the week, and to a fashion and no less exact measure in the seats set. He may [illegible] be more than one hour in the seats set. He may [illegible] an intensely transcendental and comprehensive [illegible] attention, pointing out instead by the eminent [illegible] masters mathematics instructed by the eminent [illegible] and in the morning's examination.

[illegible] P. M. the members of the Association [illegible] constituted as follows:

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Vice-Presidents—Prof. JOSEPH HENRY, Washington.
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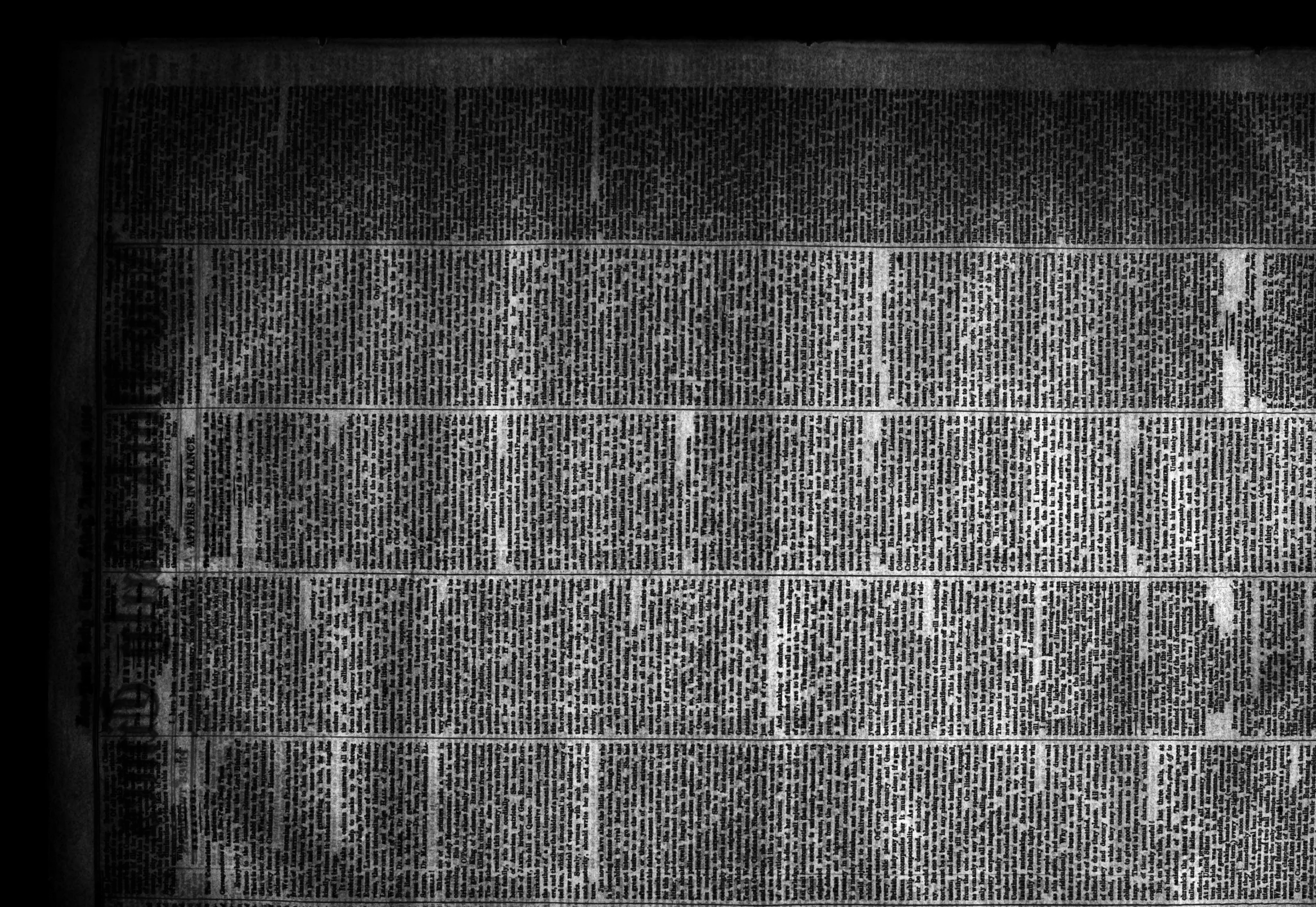
[Continued on Eighth Page.]

AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.



PARTICULARS OF THE STORM AT THE SOUTH.

LIST OF THE DEAD.

ACCIDENT ON THE ERIE RAILROAD.

AFFAIRS IN KANSAS.

MORE OF THE FRANKLIN AFFAIR.

DISASTER OF LAKE ERIE.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

SIXTIETH CONGRESS.—First Session.

POLITICAL NOTICES.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

LOST AND FOUND.

FURNITURE.

STATIONERY.

BOUNTY LANDS.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &c.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

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FOR SALE

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FOR EUROPE.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR THE SOUTH.

PROPOSALS.

FOR CALIFORNIA.

OILS AND PAINTS.

ZINC PAINTS.

DIVIDENDS.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW YORK CITY.